THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1188.] SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of	1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of	500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of	200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of	100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of	50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of	30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of	25 ——	10,500
1,500	do.	of	20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of	15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after	2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be exposed to sale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These lands are distant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing with respect to the cuiality of the soil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchase will first view the lands.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson, Jane Isabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1795, and recorded in the general court in June following; to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock Fearns & Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of sale, and a deed of conveyance with special warranty, will be executed to the purchaser, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 12aw.

Taken up,

BY John Wise, near the upper end of Goochland county,

A STEER,

of a brown color, with a white face and some white under the belly—mark'd with a crop in the right ear, and a fox in the left—about five years old—appraised to sixteen dollars and ninety six cents, before me.

ARCH. DUKINS.

21st *May*, 1803.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

			Dollars.
8000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*			80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000		20,000
60 *do*	500		30,000
2000 *do*	15		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,			10,000
1 *other Prize of*			10,000
59 *other Prizes of 500 dolls.*			29,500
2000 *of 15 dolls.*			30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of Jan. 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at 10 dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at 15 dollars,*		70,950
	Dollars,	130,330
Deduct loss on 2,062 tickets renewed at 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dollars.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dollars.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

TO OVER,

The ensuing season, any stable in Chesterfield county, near Goode and Bevil's Bridges,

The high bred well known English racer,

DRUID;

ACHESNUT, elegantly formed, near sixteen hands high, twelve years old. His performances have been equal to any Horse in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be limited to Mares at Six Guineas the season, which may be discharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Pounds during the season; Three Guineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas insurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each case—The insurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1st of August next, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasture, and the board of boys sent with mares, *gratis*, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money must be sent.

Thomas Branch.

February 22d, 18 *ontf.*

DRUID was bred by Earl Grosvenor, and got by Potooooooo, (son of Eclipse) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by Herod; his grand dam, Rarity, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snapdragon, by Snap; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID started (for the first time) at Newmarket, in the Craven Meeting, 1793, for a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each, (4 subscribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky Scraper, who the same day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another sweepstakes—In the same meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 subscribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra.

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each (5 subscribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Grafton's Top Gallant; and in the same meeting with the second class of the Oatland stakes of 50 guineas each, (21 subscribers) beating Kit Carr, Exciseman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Talnot and several others.

In 1795, he only started once, being used chiefly as a trial horse.

In 1796, New-Market first spring meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, (4 subscribers) beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 19lbs. the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Silver, Mr. Wilson's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Muiespenner, the round course, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great subscription, at York.

In 1797, Druid won the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Viret, Spread Eagle, and many others. He also won the main of the Oatland stakes, beating the famous Horse Benington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Girdler's Hare the round course, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr. Lade's Trusi, three mile heats.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the assistance of Mr. Wood, in order to instruct the young gentlemen of his school in the various branches of the Mathematicale Siences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. For this purpose, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewise assist in superintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being desirous that the youth entrusted to his charge, should make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the sciences, has resolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and these will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into separate classes, so that each individual may receive the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elean;

Who has for Sale,

Best India NANKEENS

On moderate terms for Cash, or on a credit of 90 days for acceptances in this place.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12wtf.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 23, 1803.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to Mr. Fox, said:—"I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of replying to the observations which have been made by the hon. Gentleman, on the speech which his Majesty has been pleased to address to his Parliament this day. Although he is not inclined to oppose the address, and is disposed to entertain a favourable opinion of the sentiments which generally pervade it, yet it would, he declares, have afforded him more unqualified satisfaction, if the mediation of the court of Russia, whether successful or not, had been explicitly mentioned in the speech from the throne; and that the allusion to the insurrection in that part of the united Kingdom called Ireland, had been couched in other or more guarded expressions.—Sir, the honourable gentleman has stated, with his accustomed accuracy, the general import of that pledge, which, during the last session of parliament, was made by my noble friend, the secretary of State, whom it has pleased his Majesty to promote to a seat in another assembly. My noble friend did certainly declare, as the honorable gentleman has fairly stated, that his Majesty's ministers were ready to accept, not only now, but at any future time, the mediation of the emperor Alexander, towards terminating the unhappy and unprovoked hostility in which the British empire was involved; and that for the purpose of convincing all Europe of the equity of their cause and the pacific nature of their intentions, they would not only accept it if offered, but that they would even condescend to solicit it.—Sir, for the information of the honorable gentleman, I will communicate to him and to this house, that that mediation was offered by the court of Russia, and accepted with readiness and gratitude on the part of his Majesty's servants; and although discussions of the greatest moment were consequently commenced, yet I am sorry to say, that in their progress they did not assume such a shape as to lead to any Probability of an amicable arrangement with France. No man can be more concerned than I am, that the interference of that court has not been attended with that success which the honorable gentleman, on a former occasion, seemed so zealous in his expectation of. Whatever surprize he may express this night, on so important a circumstance not having been alluded to in his Majesty's most gracious speech, yet I should not do my duty towards this house, or be worthy of the support which I have obtained, and trust I shall obtain from it, if I ever could have conceived the intention of concealing the result of that mediation. But, sir, I submit it to the honorable gentleman's candour, whether it would have been proper, whether it would have been prudent, on the part of his Majesty, or his official advisers, to make a communication to his faithful commons, which must necessarily in its nature be imperfect, or to allude to the failure of a negociation without submitting to this house any of those documents, by a careful examination of which, a reasonable opinion could be established of the merit or misconduct of the servants of the crown.—Sir, with respect to that mediation, and the unfortunate result of it, whenever it should please this house to lay their commands on me, I shall not only be ready to produce every document that is necessary for the due comprehension of it, but to enter into the discussion of it as full and free a manner as the hon. gentleman, or any other member of this house can possibly desire. (*An universal cry of hear! hear!*) I trust this declaration will, for the present, completely satisfy that objection of the honorable gentleman, with regard to the observations which the hon. gentleman has made on that particular sentence in his majesty's speech, in which the late insurrection in Ireland, and the actual state of that country, are mentioned, I forcibly feel that it will not be possible for me to coincide. The hon. gentleman seems inclined to disapprove of the construction of that sentence, because, as he says, it seems to imply, that the late rebellion or insurrection in that country originated in a connection with France.—Now, according to the opinion of the honorable gentleman, nothing can be more remote from the truth, than an assertion of that tenor: for it is notorious, says he, that not only the leader, but a number of the subaltern agents, in that unfortunate and criminal affair, declared, with their last breath, that they had no connection with the government of France, and that they abjured not only French principles, but deprecated any assistance from that country.—Sir, I do not doubt but such declarations have been made. The fact is too well authenticated for me to question to it.—I have heard it said, and I see no reason to doubt it, that the leader in that insurrection previous to the judgment of the court being pronounced on him, advised his deluded countrymen 'to consume the grass under the invaders feet, rather than suffer French principles or French tyranny to be established in their native land. But, sir, it is not to the declaration of a traitor, in his last moments, that the hon. gentleman, or any man of common prudence, should look for the recent state of that country, and the real principles upon which the criminals concerned in the rebellion proceeded. Although a renunciation of French assistance might possibly been made in one or two instances, yet his Majesty's ministers are convinced, from irrefragable proofs, that such connection did not subsist, and that a declaration to the contrary could not have been made with truth by all the persons implicated in that act of treason and disloyalty. In the former rebellion, who have it, I may say, under the hands and seals of the persons who organized it, that they were willing to accept of France as an auxiliary. Sir, his Majesty's Ministers are fully impressed with the conviction, that the leaders of the late insurrection acted upon the same principal; and it is on that ground that the unfortunate circumstance has been alluded to in the Speech from the Throne, in those particular terms which the last speaker appears to disapprove of. The Hon. Gentleman's objection to an expression which has been used in his Majesty's Speech, and is of opinion that Government should rather have expressed the wish, than the hope, of speedy restoration of tranquility in that part of the empire. Sir, I will tell that Hon. Gentleman, and also tell this house, that the persons whom his Majesty has called to his government have not barely the *wish*, but a rational and well grounded *hope* of the establishment of general and permament tranquility in that country. Sir, I state with the strongest satisfaction, and with no little exultation, that the conduct of his Majesty's Government has operated a very salutary and material alteration in the sentiments of the majority of the people of that country. The subjects of that part of the empire, with the exception of some few daring or deluded men, have at length reverted to reflection; they have compared the equitable and beneficent principles of their glorious Constitution, with the tyranny and violence of that system of government which prevails in France; and it required no extraordinary stretch of foresight or prediction, to attach them to that constitution under which they had grown and flourished, or to point out to them the inevitable misery of any dereliction of departure from its principles. Sir, it is this reflection which has contributed to restore tranquility in that country; and it is to the general propagation of this sentiment, that his Majesty's Ministers look for the establishment of a general, and, I trust, an uninterrupted scene of domestic peace in that portion of the empire. Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon. Gentleman in his idea, of making the state of Ireland a subject of immediate discussion. Under the present circumstances it cannot be done with discretion; it would not be prudent; I will even say, that it cannot be done without the risk of considerably aggravating the disasters which have prevailed there; and Sir, although there is no need of any pledge from his Majesty's Ministers as to the situation and interests of that part of the United Kingdom, yet, whenever it shall please this House, in its great wisdom, to entertain that question, I shall say for myself, and I am persuaded for those associated with me in the Government that it shall be discussed with all the patience, attention, and temperance, that the important nature of it may demand. I trust that the house will be content with this declaration as to the second objection of the Honorable Gentleman on the opposite bench (*Hear! hear! hear!*) and that the unanimity which is likely to prevail this night may experience no interruption; but that we may carry our expression of gratitude to the foot of the Throne, with that ready and universal zeal which the sentiments contained in his Majesty's most gracious Speech so justly demand."

Amidst a general cry for the question,

Sir Francis Burdett rose, and disclaiming the idea of any opposition to the Address to his Majesty, in consequence of his most gracious Speech, he promised, that he should trespass on their attention but for a very short time indeed. He had no objections to make to the general tenor of that Speech, although he was not satisfied with, and consequently meant to call the attention of the house, to a circumstance arising out of a measure highly and particularly approved of in it; he meant the Volunteer System. There were certain disadvantages attending it, which he thought it his duty to communicate to that House and his Majesty's Ministers.—He was not disposed to bring a general charge against the Volunteers, nor even, how much soever he reprobated it, to make the conduct of that particular company to which he alluded, the subject of censure, but he thought it advisable and incumbent on him, as the Representative of the country in which the occurrence happened, to direct the notice of the House to the conduct of a particular corps; he meant the volunteers of the parish of St. George and St. Giles. In an address sent forth, under the sanction of the Officers of that corps, it is stated, that a sum, amounting to 800l. will be necessary for the compleat equipment of it. So far it was perfectly harmless; but when it was accompanied with the

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1804.

solicitation for a further subscription, and A threat *to publish the names* of all such persons as *refused* to subscribe, it could be called by no other name than an impudent attempt to extort money, and consequently became a proper subject for the cognizance of Parliament, on whose privileges it tended to infringe. He recommended that ministers should rather supply them with money to purchase arms, and whatever else the nature of the case required, than suffer them to levy their impositions in so barefaced a manner on the purses and the fears of their fellow-citizens.

On the Hon. Member's sitting down the question was loudly called for, and on being put by the Speaker, it was unanimously carried in the affirmative. It was then referred to a committee to prepare the report, and the House at twenty minutes before six o'clock, adjourned.

LONDON, November 24.

The American Ambassador was introduced to her majesty in her private apartment by her majesty's vice Chamberlain, and conducted by sir Stephen Cotterell as master of the ceremonies; when his excellency delivered his credentials and was most graciously received. At the drawing room his excellency's lady Mrs. Monroe, was introduced to her majesty by lady Hawkesbury.

The article of intelligence from Venice stating that an English flotilla from Malta had appeared before Alexandria, and landed with consent of the Beys several thousand troops, which were put in possession of the forts round Alexandria, is said to be certainly without foundation, as the whole British force at Malta is stated at 4000 men.

Government has received, during the last week, some important communications on the subject of the threatened Invasion, and which account for the protracted period of making the attempt. Amongst other causes, we learn that the numerous boats which have been built on the Loire, La Vilaine, the Gironde, the Rhone, and generally throughout the Western and Southern Departments of France, for this enterprize, have not been assembled at the appointed places, owing in a principal degree to the activity of our cruizers. Some of these vessels which were unfinished, have been countermanded, and the departments, &c. have been required to contribute the amount of their subscriptions in clothing or otherwise, as it was not intended to wait the equipment of their craft.

In March last an action was fought between the Kings of Mataram and Bantam, near the Pepper Mountain, on the south side of the island of Java; the former was completely victorious, and from the impassable forests and wilderness, very few of the latter escaped death. This conflict had been in agitation for some months, and has had a striking effect on Dutch politics, the King of Mataram and his subjects being sworn enemies to the Government of Batavia.

The French are making the most assiduous applications to all the interior Courts of Europe, to induce them to take part against England. The German Princes, who have been benefitted by the indemnities, are called upon to contribute to the expences of the Invasion.

The office of Colonel General of the Swiss in France is to be revived, and is expected to be given to Louis Bonaparte, or Sebastiani.

Mr. Demidoff, at Moscow, Counsellor of State, has lately presented the committee of Public Instruction in Russia, with 300,000 rubles in cash; 1770 peasants; and a collection of books, antiquities, natural curiosities, artificial productions, &c. valued at 250,000 rubels,

The difference which was reported to exist between this country and America, has been amicably settled.

A private letter from Paris, in the *Courier de Londres* of last night, says, "it is reported mysteriously in the Consular Circles that Bonaparte has discovered the means of conveying himself to the British dominions, without running the risk of being taken by the English cruizers. He will pretend to go on board one of the principle vessels of his fleet, but will in reality embark in a Neutral ship, which will take its departure from a Port at some distance from those which contain the greatest number of vessels. In this vessel he will wait for or join his troops on the coast of Ireland."

It is said upon the same authority that the First Consul has intrusted 1,500,000 francs with Santerre, for the purposes of distributing amongst the Jacobins to keep them quiet during his absence.—Cambaceres in the mean time, is to have a Council of five, whose advice he is to be obliged to conform to, unless under any sudden and unforseen circumstances, The formula of an oath was, it is said, to be submitted to the Senate to be taken by the Civil and Military Authorities to the person of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was doubtful, however whether the Senate would adopt, without great resistance, so strange a measure,

By letters from Brensluw, in Silesia, of the 31st ult. it appears that the linen trade and manufactories in the mountains of that country are entirely ruined, and near 3,000,000 of people reduced to a state of beggary. The prospect of a severe and inclement winter heightens the calamities of the multitude to dispair.

The latest letters from Holland state, that upwards of 7000 families in different parts of that country are on the point of emigrating; but the Government being informed of their intention, will not let them depart without finding ample security for the payment of the taxes and public contributions of next year.

Some days ago we mentioned, that the French army on the Coast began to murmur against the delay of the intended Invasion. A Private Letter from an officer on board one of the bomb vessels in the Downs, confirms this fact. "The troops about Brest and Morlaix have openly expressed their uneasiness at the Expedition against England being so long delayed;" and other Letters state, that a continuance of delay may be attended with serious consequences to the First Consul and the present government of France. The privates "suppose the Consul has relinquished the idea of invading England;" but the sentiments of the officers are directly contradictory to this insinuation; they positively affirm, that England will be invaded as soon as the vessels, now preparing in the several Rivers and Ports, are finished.

FIRE AT NORFOLK!

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond and Manchester, held at the Bell-Tavern on Wednesday last, (the 29th ult.) in order to adopt measures for the relief of the POOR of Norfolk, who have been sufferers in the recent calamitous fire—

A. DAVIS, S. PLEASANTS, Jun. and THO. TREDWAY, *of Manchester*, } *Of the city of Richmond*,

were appointed agents to receive subscriptions to be appropriated to this philanthropic purpose.

The benevolent and humane, whom Providence has placed in easy or affluent circumstances, have now an opportunity of practising that inestimable and praise worthy virtue—CHARITY. Such gentlemen as feel disposed to contribute towards alleviating the distresses of their unhappy fellow citizens in Norfolk, are invited to make application to either of the above named, in whose hands subscription papers are deposited.

The House of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, on the 21st ult. agreed to ratify the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States—Yeas 24; Nays 15. The Council had previously agreed to it—8 to 5.

[We copy the following extraordinary paragraph from Mr. Jefferson's official paper—the Intelligencer. As no name is subscribed, we take it for granted that the reward is offered by the administration. We are curious to know what will be the result of this unprecedented measure. If members of congress, who happen to differ in opinion from the administration, are to be prohibited from expressing their sentiments to their constituents, it is no matter how soon we know it. The bills to which the letter refers have been published in this Gazette; and should either of them pass into a law, it would invest the president with a power hitherto unknown in this country, and would doubtless be considered by Great-Britain as a declaration of war. Our readers can therefore judge with what propriety the government offers *One Hundred Dollars* for discovering the writer of the letter.]

Gaz. U. S.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

The following tissue of falsehoods appear in the Boston Centinel of the 4th of Feb. under the title of "*An extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, dated Washington, 20th January*, 1804"—The ascription of this article to a member of congress, who should be under the sacred obligations of veracity, is a libel on the character of a representative of the people. As such every friend to truth & the dignity of the representative character is interested in drawing before the public for their censure, the man who has committed such an outrage. With this view the above reward is offered to the individual who shall give satisfactory proof of the forger of the above letter.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Washington, Jan. 20th, 1804.

"I enclose you two bills now pending before the two houses of congress, which I wish may be immediately published in the newspapers at Boston, as one or the other of them will in all probability pass, in some shape or other, and I apprehend will be productive of important consequences not only to the commerce but to the peace of the United States.

"The zeal upon this occasion is of such burning heat, that it has thus produced two bills at the same time, one in each house for one and the same purpose—the project is a deep laid one, and the ministerialists thought by the colour of the protecting American seamen to scare all opposition out of doors—the fraud however is detected, and I hope will be exposed. Although both the bills pretend in their titles to be for the protection of American seamen, and seamen of the United States, there is in fact not one word about American seamen in either of them, and yet when its frantic provisions were attacked, I wish you had seen the hornets' nest that burst down upon our heads. The real object is to protect foreign seamen against the authority of their own governments, and within their own jurisdictions, and for this purpose to set the laws of nations at defiance. It is especially to protect British seamen deserting from the British service, and contriving to get on board an American merchant vessel, even within the British jurisdiction—to protect a sailor who may desert from a man of war in the river Thames against impressment by his lawful commanders. Judge of the principle and its inevitable consequences.

"As I am very confident that this will never be consented to by foreign governments, and especially that of Great Britain, I cannot possibly suppose these bills brought forward for any other purpose than that of leading to a war with England. There are many other circumstances which concur to confirm this belief. I think it therefore necessary to give this notice to you, and I wish it may be known to the commercial interest in general at Boston and other parts of the state, that those of our fellow citizens who have their property afloat and exposed to the consequences which these measures may draw upon them, may adopt such precautions as individually their own prudence shall point out to secure themselves."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. GEORGE HAY.

SIR,

"Be it enacted," said the legislature of Virginia in the year 1792, "that justices of the peace shall "be conservators of the peace, in their respective "counties and corporations, and shall have power "to demand, of such persons as are *not of good* "*fame*, sufficient surety and main prize of their "good behaviour."

According to your construction of the act, the words, "not of good fame" include persons, who may be suspected of an intention to publish a libel. This doctrine you endeavor to support by the following chain of reasoning. The words, "not of good fame" are to be found in an English statute, created 4 of 300 years ago. It therefore follows, that the legislature copied the words from the statute: and their having done this, is proof, that they intended that the words should bear the same meaning here, that they have been understood to bear in England. And this meaning, as ascertained by a reference to the law-expounders and to the judicial practice of that country, extends to suspected libellers. Therefore such persons are included by the words of the act.

The object of my last letter was to expose the fallacy of this argument, in some of the principal steps of its progress. The performance of this task was perhaps not absolutely necessary: Reasoning, thus loosely connected, is not calculated to mislead many. But the discussion afforded amusement, and I had leisure. I now proceed to shew, that your construction places the act in opposition to the clause in the bill of rights, which sanctions the freedom of the press.

Before we undertake to establish this proposition, it is obviously necessary to ascertain, if possible, what is meant by the words, *freedom of the press*.

You have given definition of these words, in an essay published several years ago, under the signature of Hortensius. To this definition you frequently refer; and, in page 30 of the essay under consideration, a reference is made in the following words: "It cannot have escaped the nature of the "reader, that the doctrine here inculcated, concerning the liberty of the press, is founded on the "definition *so often quoted*. In this definition it is "possible there may be some latent error which has "eluded my most patient vigilent research. If this "error shall be detected, the inductions before "stated must be abationed, and the investigation "commenced again and conducted, upon the a-"mended definition. But as nearly five years have "elapsed since the publication of the before men-"tioned essay, and, during that period, its fundamental position never has been publicly controverted; it is presumed that an amendment has "not been discovered.

As several incidents have contributed notoriety to the definition, referred to in the above quotation; as it has remained so long unquestioned before the public, and, as you assume it, as the basis of your present doctrines, it certainly entitled to our particular attention. It on examination, it be found intrinsically correct, and if your conclusions be fairly deduced from it, the necessity of further discussion will be obviated, and nothing will remain for me to do, but to acknowledge myself convicted of error, and to recommend your doctrines to general acceptation.

But if the result be diverent, if we find your definition erroneous, absurd, inconsistent in itself, or at variance with your deductions; if instead of detecting, in it, the pure elements of political science, we shall be able to perceive nothing, but the crude abortion of a visionary theorist, our controversy will be then, likewise, ended; but in a different manner. The foundation of your system will have been broken up, and the superstructure must fall of course, without the necessity of further effort.

In either case, the important subject of our enquiry cannot have escaped some illustration.

Having now cleared the way, we will approach your definition:—not, I, with abrupt rudeness, but, after your example, in a most respectful and solemnly formal manner.

In page 21 of Hortensius last edition, you enter the frontiers of your definition, by stating that, "the "freedom of the press has never yet been, accu-"rately, defined, and that there is no subject, in "which the welfare of society is more essentially "concerned. The word 'freedom of the press,' proceed you, in page 23, 'like most other words, 'have a meaning, a clear, precise and definite 'meaning which the time required should be une-"quivocally ascertained, that this has not been "done before is a woeful and melancholy "evidence of the imbecility of the human mind, "and of the slow progress it makes in acquiring "knowledge on subjects the most useful and in-"teresting."

Not content to be merely the benefactor of mankind, you condescend to confer benefits, in a manner, that can be attended with the least possible inconvenience to them. For example, were it not for the kind premonitions you give of the sudden illumination, which is about to take place, in our benighted hemisphere, the intellectual pupil of the public would not have time to contract itself, and thus guard, in some degree, against the painful sensation, incident to the sudden succession of great light to long continued and dire darkness.

"It will I presume be asked," say you, in the next paragraph, "that the words in question have "a meaning if it certainly proper, thus repeatedly and firmly, to decide the perus question, whether the words have any meaning or not. Your remark above, that *most words* have meaning implies, that some have none. If the in question be of this description, it would be use and vain to endeavor to ascertain their meaning." "and" continue you, "that the framers of the endment containing "these words meant some g when they declared "that the freedom of the ss should be abridged."

"To ascertain, what freedom of the press is "we have only to ascert what freedom itself is. "For surely it will be cor ed, that freedom ap-"plied to one subject me the same as freedom "applied to another subj

"Now (an adverb, wh Johnson defines, *at the* "*present time*, but mean here look sharp; I am "almost ready to be deve of my definition) "freedom is of two kind nd of two kinds only: "ones that absolute dom, which belongs to "man previous to any cial compact; and the "other that qualified bridged freedom, which "he is content to enjoy the sake of government "and society.

"The absolute freedo then, (for I can hold in "no longer) or, what the same thing, the free-"dom belonging to man before any social compact, "is (here it comes) the power, uncontrouled by law, "of doing what he please, provided he does no in-"jury to any other individual."

This is the definition of freedom, which you apply, in the next sentence, to the press.

Let us not exclaim, *montes parturient*, before we examine, whether it really be a mouse or not. For my part, judging *a priori*, I take it to be more like the creature, Horace describes, with a woman's head, a horses neck and a fish's tail. We shall be able, however, to form a more enlightened opinion, after analizing it. To which operation we now, carefully, proceed.

Absolute or natural freedom, says the definition, is the *power*, &c.

Whether the word, freedom, have ever been defined before, or not, this is certain, that it has never been *thus* defined, you have the honor, Sir, to be the first civilian, who has declared freedom to be power.

If freedom be power, power must be freedom.—This will be admitted by the man, who will admit, that as 7 and 3 are equal to 10, 10 must be equal to 7 and 3. Natural freedom, then, and power are synonimous and mutually convertible terms.

From these premises, may be deduced several inferences, which, if not absurd, are at least novel.

First, it may be inferred, that, in a state of nature, the quantity of freedom, possessed by each individual, is in proportion to his strength of body. That the word power is used in this sense, is ovious, both from the absence of other sort of power from man in a state of nature, as will be seen presently, and from the succeeding part of the definition, which renders this construction inevitable. On the same principle, it may be inferred, that there are many species of animals, possessing much larger portions of freedom than man. The horse, being indued with more muscular power, is freer than his rider, and the elephant, since the extinction of the mammoth race, the freest inhabitant of this earth.

Let us examine another portion of our subject.

The freedom, belonging to man in a state of nature, is the power, uncontrouled by law, *of doing what he pleases*, &c.

Then, Sir, it may be affirmed, that natural freedom neither has, nor ever had an existence. No man, in any situation, under any circumstances, ever did possess, or possibly can possess, this power.

In a state of nature, for example, a savage has pursued a wild beast, until it took shelter under a rock, which he has endeavored, but has been unable to remove. Another has exerted himself, in vain, to overtake a flying deer. A third has been drowned, in attempting to pass a river. A fourth has endeavoured to bend down a tree, in order to gather fruit from its branches, but has been unable to accomplish his purpose. A fifth has been overcome and devoured by a tyger. Indeed all the laws of nature, all the elements of the world, oppose insuperable obstacles to the physical power of man.

If freedom, therefore, consist in the power of doing what a man pleases, it can have no existence in nature.

Surely, he must have a desperate hand for defining, who, whilst he defines, exterminates the subject of definition.

There remains, now, to be examined, only the last member of your definition.

Natural freedom is the power, uncontrouled by law, of doing what a man pleases, *provided he does no injury to any other individual.* But, if he do injury to some other individual, what then is natural freedom? To this question your definition deigns no answer: it only states what freedom is, provided no individual be injured. But individuals, in a state of nature, are ever exposed to injury. The malignant and anti-social passions, which exist, in some degree, in every human breast, and predominate in too many, are under no restraint. To guard, indeed, against the perpetual injuries perpetrated and suffered, in this state, was the only motive, which excited men to form social institutions. Your definition, then, applies, provided an event do not happen, which will certainly be perpetually happening. We are strangely bewildered. Freedom, in the first place, is muscular power; in the second place, it consists of a sufficient quantity of this power to enable a man to do what he pleases; and, lastly, it consists in these things, provided no individual be injured! I aver, that, in the course of my life, I have never seen so large a quantity of absurdity condensed into so small a compass. Were it not that I had rather laugh than weep, I would echo back the lamentation you have raised over the wonderful and melancholy imbecility of the human mind.

In the hope that you will conduct us out of this chaos of ideas, we will follow you a little farther.

"If this definition of freedom," proceed you in the next sentence, "be applied to the press, as "surely it ought, the press, if I may personify it, "may do what it pleases to do, *taking care, howe-*"*ver*, to do no injury to any individual."

We here perceive a difference in the manner, in which the last member of the sentence is connected to that preceding. Instead of saying *provided*, as above, you here substitute the words *taking care*. This change of phraseology, altho' accidental perhaps, casts, however, a ray of light on the thick darkness, with which you have surrounded your subject. It now appears, that the last member does not, in strict propriety, constitute any part of the definition; but is merely laid down as a moral precept, cognizable *in foro conscientiæ*, by which the conduct of man, in a state of nature, and of the press, ought to be regulated.

Had this discovery been made sooner, we might have been relieved from the trouble of a few remarks. The apology I offer for my apparent slowness of perception, is, in the first place, that I was averse from offending against the meaning of the word *provided*; and secondly, I had never before seen a moral principle tacked on, as a tail to definition.

On the whole, it appears, that the meaning you have been "stumbling round about" is, that, by the words *freedom of the press*, is to be understood that sort of freedom, which may be supposed to appertain to man, in a state of nature, and the principal characteristic of which, as contra distinguished from civil freedom, consists in *an entire exemption from legal restraint.* Or, in few words,

that the freedom of the press consists in a total exemption of the press from all sort of legal restraint!!

Let none bestow a stare of incredibility on this construction. It is, really and *bona fide*, your doctrine. A doctrine, which you labour to establish, through the seven succeeding pages of Hortensius.

To convince those, who have never seen this essay, we will quote a few sentences.

Page 24.—"Now if they [the framers of the amendment] used the word *freedom* under the "first definition, they did mean something, and "something of infinite importance, in all free countries—the total exemption of the press from any "kind of legislative controul."

Afterwards, in the same page—"That, by the "words freedom of the press, is meant, a total exemption of the press from legislative controul, "will further appear from the following cases," &c.

In the last page, for it is useless to multiply quotations, you conclude by saying, that "the "freedom of the press, therefore, consists in a total exemption of the press from any kind of legislative controul———which was to be demonstrated."

Yet, with inconsistency the most glaring, with intrepidity the most astonishing, you affect to place this definition at the foundation of your present doctrines. In order to show, that the press may, consistently with its freedom, be bound, *by law*, to its good behaviour, you refer to a definition, which makes that freedom to consist in a total exemption from the restraint of any law.

As a citizen of Virginia, I feel myself offended at the grossness of the imposition, here attempted to be practised, on the public, and which must have been founded on a presumption of the most disgraceful ignorance and stupidity, in those to whom it is addressed.

There is certainly nothing of demerit in the inconsistency of the man, who, not passing into the confines of levity, on due deliberation and convinced of their error, discards his former conclusions, and adopts contrary ones. But when, instead of entirely rejecting the former, he endeavors to incorporate both into one system, he is surely engaged in a very ridiculous operation.

But, without allusion to the inconsistency of your opinions, it may be useful to notice the greatness of the change they have undergone. A few years ago, you stood forward, a champion of the first rank, not for the freedom only, but the unrestrained licentiousness of the press. You then taught, that no line could possibly be drawn between the former and the latter: that no law could be passed making any publication whatever criminal, or imposing any restraint whatever on the press. Your doctrine now is, that not only a penal, but a previous, a preventive restraint, ought to be imposed: that libels ought not only to be punished by fine and imprisonment, but their publication prevented by bond and security.

Thus prone is the human mind to pass from one extreme into an opposite one; leaving truth and propriety unheeded in the middle.

Thus short and natural is the transition from principles of anarchy and licentiousness, to those of oppression and tyranny.

It were a waste of time to expose the tramontane wildness of your former doctrine, respecting the freedom of the press—a doctrine, which, although it might have been suited to the temper of the times, in which it first appeared, would, at the present day, find scarcely a single advocate in the United States. Even your-self, whilst you most strangely pretend still to adhere to it, have, in fact as well as in theory departed farther from it than any other person. Too far indeed: for in avoiding Scilla, you have split upon Charybdis. It is surely possible to steer a course safely between the two.

There are, as you correctly state, but two kinds of freedom, in which man is concerned; natural and civil. The former we have just discarded, by general consent, as utterly inapplicable to our subject. We must then adopt the latter.

Civil freedom is "natural freedom, so far re"strained by law as the public good requires, and "no farther."

The freedom of the press, then, whilst it admits of legal restraint, consists in an exemption from farther legal restraint than the public good requires.

To illustrate and establish this temperate idea of the freedom of the press; to obviate objections against it, and to show its incompatibility with your favourite mode of restraint, will, if leisure and inclination be not wanting, constitute the objects of further communication from,

Sir, yurur's, &c.

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

Subscriptions are now making in Richmond and Manchester for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers of Norfolk, and we have no doubt but the result will evince that the liberality of the citizens of these two places, on the present awful and calamitous occasion, is worthy of admiration and imitation.

From the Washington Federalist.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

On Wednesday the 23d of February inst. the Federal Republicans at the seat of the National Government, celebrated the Day which gave birth to the immortal *Washington*.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of seventeen cannon at sun-rising. The same number was discharged at noon. At four o'clock P. M. the company consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the federal members of both houses of Congress, and Gentlemen of the city of Washington, George-Town, Alexandria, and of several states in the union, who were occasionally at the seat of the national government, sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Stelle.

Mr. Pickering, a Senator from Massachusetts, acted as President; Mr. J. Lewis, a Representative from Virginia, and Mr. Sands, a Representative from New-York, as Vice-Presidents.—The Rev'd Mr. Balch of George Town officiated as Chaplain—An excellent band of music, which attended and played a number of pieces selected for the occasion, gave a zest to the festival. After dinner the following toasts were given,

The Day—which cherishes affection for the *memory of* WASHINGTON—Our country inherits his services—The *World*, his example.

This toast was instantly followed by the discharge of 17 cannon: and the band struck up, in full chorus, Washington's March.

2. The *People* of the United States.

[Music, Hail Columbia.

3. The *Friends* of the People—not their *Flatterers*.

[Music, Yankey Doodle.

4. The Legislative and Executive authorities—with *constitutional powers*—not *more powerful* than the Constitution.

5. The *Judiciary*—as free from *persecution* as from *patronage*.

6. The Army and Navy—although *few in numbers*, yet prevalent in *Valour*.

7. To the *true Seamen* of the United States—*Protection* at sea, and *Relief* on shore; but not to deceivers who assume the character and abuse it.

8. *A Free Press*—The publication of Truth, *protected*——not *punished*.

9. *Honesty, Capacity, and Fidelity* to the Constitution—titles to *Approbation*, if not to *Favoritism*.

10. The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution,—meritorious associates of *Washington*.

[Music the Heroes Return.

11. *Washington*,—He never deserted his Post—Animated by his example, *We* will never *desert* his *Principles*.

[Music, Washington's Grand March.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Pickering—*Religion and morality*, essential supports of a *free government*.

Judge Marshall. That rare patriotism, which prefers the public *interest* to the public *favor*.

Judge Chase—The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

Judge Cranch—The memory of Mrs. Washington, a pattern to our wives and daughters.

Mr. *Campbell*—John Adams, late president of the United States, the patriot and statesman will be remembered and admired, while virtue and talents are held in estimation.

Mr. Sands—Agriculture and commerce, mutually supporting and supported.

Mr. J. Lewis—The power of impeachment—but not as a substitute for "*death or resignation*."

Mr. R. Griswold—The tomb of Washington—let it not be profaned by a Crocodile tear!

Mr. T. Law—Let *others* hail the rising sun,—we bow to that whose race is run.

Mr. R. Stockton—Our sons and daughters—*integrity and talents—beauty* and the *domestic virtues*.

Mr. Livingston—The state of Delaware, first to adopt, and firm to support the constitution.

Mr. Thatcher—National economy, which *saves* by *expenditure*, not *wastes by saving*.

Mr. Wells—*No pleasure* to him who prefers *Paine*.

Mr. Griffin—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—*talents, virtue and honor*, will be remembered and respected.

Mr. Dayton—The last importation of pretended patriots of '76—let it be the last.

Mr. Stedman—oppressed humanity—relieved by *exports*—not *imports*.

The day was enjoyed by all, in harmony and cheerfulness—In the evening, there was a ball in Georgetown, where beauty and patriotism united and vied with each other to honor the day, and more emphatically to cherish the memory and revere the virtues of HIM, who was their FRIEND, PARENT and BENEFACTOR.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY,
Shall be celebrated,
"Till fix'd by Heaven's own voice, in dread behest,
Regardless of the morn the sun shall rest,
Till darkness whelm the world, from pole to pole,
And Heaven's eternal Orbs, forget to roll."

City of Washington, 24th Feb. 1804.

Extract from the debates in Congress on Mr. Epps resolution, for discontinuing the Loan offices in the several States.

Mr. J. Randolph said if the question had been taken by a silent vote, he should not have risen; but as the Yeas and Nays were required, and as the vote he was about to give might appear to be inconsistent with that which he had given on a former occasion, he would concisely state the reasons why he should vote against the resolution. They were these—when the report of the committee of Ways and Means came into the house, it was attempted to be sustained on the ground that the existence of the loan offices formed part of the compact between the creditors and the public, and that any modification of them would involve a violation of public faith. For this reason, because he was unwilling to affirm a doctrine so untenable, and because he then believed that a modification might be made that would be rather beneficial than hurtful to the creditor, he opposed the resolution; and he was happy to find the doctrine that the existence of those offices made a part of the contract was not sustained by the House, and the report was therefore on that ground negatived. When the discussion was on a former occasion prosecuted, Mr. R. said he found gentlemen, without reference to political opinion, from all quarters of the union, deprecating the subversion of this establishment. In particular, he perceived those gentlemen that represented the largest stockholding states, peculiarly averse it; among them were several members from Massachusetts, and his learned friend from New-York. Many members from North Carolina were also averse to the abolition of these offices.—Under these circumstances he should vote against the resolution. Not because he considered the legislature as not possessed of the power to do away this establishment; not because he did not believe the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not be ultimately beneficial to the public creditors, but because gentlemen, with whom it was his pride and pleasure to act, thought differently. In such a case, he was willing, out of deference to them, and to that which at present appeared to be the public opinion, to give up the saving which might result from the proposed measure.

Mr. Randolph then read the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the resolution formerly submitted to them on the subject—and stated that the right of the government to abolish the loan offices being affirmed by a former vote of that House he was willing for the present to wave the exercise of it.

Mr. Smilie declared his opinion on this subject unaltered. He never had considered the existence of the commissioners as a part of the contract, and he had no idea that the public faith would be violated by doing them away.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution rejected—Yeas 52—Nays 59, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alston, jun. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Boyle, Brown, Casey, Claiborne, Clay, Earle, Eppes, Findley, Fowler, Gillespie, Goodwyn, Hampton, Hoge, Holland, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Leib, Lyon, M'Coll, Meriwether, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Ohn, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Tens. Richards, Rodney, Root, Summons, Sandford, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van, Horne, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn and Winston.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Baldwin, Blackledge, Boyd, Bryon, Chittenden, Chggett, J. Clay, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Dennis, Dwight, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Eustis, Gray, Griffin, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hamimond, Hastings, Helms, Hough, Hugers, Hunt, Kennedy, Lewis, jr. Livingston, Lucas, M'Creery, Mitchell, Mott, Palmer, Patterson, Purviance, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Sands, Seaver, J. Smith, of N. Y. J. Smith, of Ver. Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Cortland, Van Rensellaer, Varnum, Verplank, Wadsworth, L. Williams and Wynns.

NORFOLK, February 23.

DEPLORABLE AND DISTRESSING FIRE!!

On Wednesday night about eleven o'clock, the inhabitants were roused from their beds with the repeated cry of FIRE! which was perceived issuing from the warehouse of Mr. Dunlap, on Maxwell's wharf, and which raged and spread with such fury, that the only exertion which could be made by the activity of the citizens to arrest its progress, was the blowing up of several houses, or it is probable not a house in the Borough would have escaped destruction. It has laid waste the most commercial part of the town, having totally destroyed every building on Campbell's wharf, Maxwell's, Marsden's, Rothery's, Commerce Street, Warren's and Woodside's wharves, and progressed up the Market Square to the Main Street, and continued its ravages along the Main Street to Mr. Whitehead's new buildings, reducing every house in Wide and Little Water Streets. Were it not for the exertions of a few who manfully resisted the flames, and prevented Mr. Taylor's warehouse adjoining Woodside's wharf from taking fire, the whole of the valuable buildings on Town Point must have been laid waste.

Some lives were lost, and many persons badly wounded by the blowing up of the houses. The market house was partly cut down, which prevented a communication of the flames to the north side of the Main-street which luckily escaped. Upwards of 260 houses are totally destroyed, and the estimate of general loss, is, on a moderate calculation supposed to exceed ONE MILLON of dollars. Numbers of lighters owing to their being overloaded, and the tide being remarkably low, were burnt in the docks. Several vessels at the wharves took fire, and some in this state drifted to Portsmouth, when it communicated and destroyed some others!—indeed, at one period, it appeared as if Portsmouth was on fire.

The raging of the flames, the columns of smoke, the blowing up of houses, the rainy night, the property exposed for safety in the streets, the cries of those who were seated by their little property sheltered only by the canopy of Heaven—the ships on fire drifting in the harbor, together with the probability of the whole town being destroyed, exhibited altogether to the senses and to the eye, an awful and dreadful picture. Thousands must have been deprived of a resting place, as it was the most populous part of the Borough.

What adds to the above melancholy narrative, is that a snow and very severe frost came on before many an unfortunate family could find shelter for their wearied limbs. We are happy to learn, that the Corporation have allotted money for the immediate relief of the *needy sufferers* who will receive assistance on application at the office of JOHN NIMMO, Esq. Handbills to this effect appearing in different parts of the town: those happy beings, therefore, whom Providence has blessed with affluence, have now a fine opportunity to exhibit their liberality to that of the Corporate Body; and, we have no doubt, but the same will be cheerfully received at the above office, and with equal satisfaction distributed.

The inhabitants of all descriptions, shewed great activity; but it is to be lamented, that there were so few buckets and axes, and that the engines are not kept in better order, as they were of little or no use.

The Herald Office was totally destroyed, but what types could be saved are removed to a wing of the Play House, from which place the "Norfolk Herald" will be published twice a week until the weather moderates, and the Editors can get more comfortably situated. From this statement, and the loss the proprietors have experienced, it is to hoped, that *our country subscribers* particularly, will feel it not only an act of justice, but, at the present crisis, an act of humanity, to forward their arrearages with all speed.

☞ If possible a list of the sufferers on this melancholy occasion, will be given in our next.

Since writing the above, a gentleman handed us the following statement of houses burnt down:

Maxwell's wharf	13
Campbell's do.	9
Rothery's do.	18
Marsden's do.	3
Commerce street do	19
Woodside's do. both sides	17
Warren's do.	6
South side of Wide Water street, from Campbell's wharf to Commerce street.	12
North side of Wide Water street from Market square to Commerce street.	9
South and North side of Wide Water street to Warren's wharf.	17
Commerce street from Wide Water street up to Main street.	14
Narrow Water street, from Market square to Commerce street	14
Narrow Water st. from Commerce st. towards the Exchange Coffee House.	11
From Narrow Water street on the west side of Market square to Main street.	12
From the corner of Market square on the south side of Main st. to Commerce street.	14
Gowe's Ally and Lanes back,	11
Rothery's Lane.	12
Total	260

By as accurate a statement as can at present be made, the value of houses alone destroyed is estimated at 250,000 dollars.

VESSELS DESTROYED.

Ship Jackson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.
A French Brig, name unknown.
Brig Eliza, (coppered,) of Charleston.
A British Sloop.
Two Schooners laden with Flour.

It is to be hoped, that the conflagration of which we have this day given an account was accidental; yet from some alarming circumstances that have since occured, it is much to be apprehended, that some vile incendiaries contemplate the total destruction of this town; but we trust the vigilance and activity of the Magistracy will be such, as to discover it. This observation is produced by the attempt made at eleven o'clock last night, to set on fire the stable of Dr. James Taylor—the chump of fire was placed at the sill of the floor, and had burnt through and communicated to some oat straw, but was providentially discovered by the watchman in time to prevent its progress.—Several of the weather boards were burnt thro' and part of the floor, and had it not been arrested, as the wind was, the east end of the town must have become a bonfire.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 25 years of age; who has been accustomed to House Business, but will answer very well for the field, or other labor,—Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1804.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnson, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins of Prince Edward County, as she is under a conveyance, to secure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnson to me.

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1st, 1804.

RICHMOND
James River Company.

THE Members of the *RICHMOND JAMES RIVER COMPANY*, are requested to attend a Meeting of the Company, to be held at the COUNTING HOUSE of *Pickett Pollard & Johnson*, in the City of Richmond, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Commissioners.

Robert Pollard.

March 2d, 1804. (3t)

Notice.

A MEETING of the *COMMISSIONERS*, appointed under an Act of the General Assembly, for superintending the subscriptions to be made in the City of Richmond, to a *BANK*, to be established in Virginia, is requested at the EAGLE TAVERN, in the City of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

February 19th, 1804.

TO RENT,

IN the Federal City, of which immediate possession will be given, that large and convenient three story

BRICK HOUSE,

Near the treasury office, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Rhodes as a Tavern. The stand as such is so well known that it is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of it. For terms apply to the Subscriber near George Town College.

Mary Anne Fenwick.

March 2d, 1804.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the use of the sufferers by the Fire at Norfolk.

On Monday Evening March 5th, 1804, will be presented a celebrated Comedy, called,

JOHN BULL;
OR, AN
ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE.

To which will be added the Musical Entertainment called,

No Song No Supper;
OR,
THE LAWYER IN THE SACK.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store; at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Assignees.
JOHN ST. JOHN, }

December 27, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—convenicncy to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—those, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

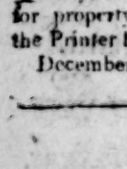
EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship
AURORA;



WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 13th October, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meabura, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Muslin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

EDUCATION.

MRS. MAURY'S SCHOOL, for young Ladies, has commenced at the subscriber's residence in the upper end of Hanover, where three or four more pupils can be accommodated. In this School the Girls are taught the English and French Languages, grammatically; History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum five and thirty pounds, paid quarterly in advance; the pupils finding their bedding. The situation is healthy and retired, and well calculated for an institution of this kind.

John Hay.

Hanover, Feb. 13, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be prefered. For further particulars, enquire of THE PRINTER.

February 15.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*. are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is about, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. 1f

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 to 15 very

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the estate of John White, dec'd. late of King William county, to discharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors against said dec'd. as security for the late Carter Braxton, Esq. dec'd. Among those Negroes are several boys and girls, and two or three fellows.

The Administrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT I have committed the entire management and transaction of my business to my brother Robert B Payne of Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, and authorised him, and him only, to settle and adjust on my behalf the debts owing to or by the estate of Richard Cocke, late of Fluvanna.—Accordingly to him the said Robert B. Payne those having claims upon the said estate will bring them forward for adjustment; and those indebted to it, make payment, which they are requested to do without delay.

POLLEY J. COCKE,
Executrix of Richard Cocke, dec.

Fluvanna, 16th Feb. 1804.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner store now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Chas. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Tayloe's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage; remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia. to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,
Manager for John Tayloe, Esq. at Gwinfield.

SEEDS.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received a supply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegrass, and
Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the last summer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ship *Shepherdess*, now selling at his Seed Store, Main-street.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won 2 sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the Kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 3125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted, to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlaviaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 500 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 1700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Modeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Fingal—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern are desired to bring them forward in order to receive payment: and all those persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwise, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD.
THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the house opposite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Austin. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a strict attention to business to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3m.